BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

643

The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,075—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Beypore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Cannanore, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 27th June, 1881, at 4 p.m. calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080, Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th June, 1881, at noon.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,139 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th June, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. DORUNDA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 22nd June, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Dorunda from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 4th on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Including Wines.	Rs. 150	Without food	Rs. 40	
Suez	„ 300		„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 300		„ 240		„ 100	
Messina	„ 500		„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500		„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500		„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500		„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520		„ 360		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

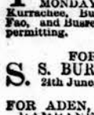
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULIAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. MARS	G. R. Verona	1,747	400	25th June.
s. s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,012	280	26th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G Stuer, 1,982 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

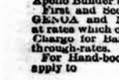
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	16th „
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	30th „
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Vernil	2,300	300	13th Aug.
TRAFFORD HALL	Shaw	2,100	300	27th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st June
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3162	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2994	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, Venice & Marseilles, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
BRINDISI	3342	550	G. Lee	15th „
ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	29th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st June, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 21, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Codo now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

RANGOON OIL;

For prevention of rust.
Recommended and adopted by the War Office.
Sold in bottles at Cash Re. 1-4, Credit Re. 1-8
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

Per lb. tin, Cash Rs. 1-4.

AUSTRALIAN JAMS,

Per lb. tin, Cash 8 annas.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power, without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monserrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial, pints	„ 0 12
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. GEO. NORVILLE has the honour to announce that he will give an entertainment at the abovenamed Theatre on

SATURDAY, 25TH JUNE,
on which occasion
MAJOR COWPER,
CAPTAIN MELLISS,
MR. BARBER
(4th King's Own, Royal Regt.),
MR. PENROSE
(4th King's Own, Royal Regt.),
And other well-known amateurs have kindly promised their assistance.
THE STEEPLECHASE,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
AND
KILL OR CURE.

Box plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with he total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A SHIPMENT of these Wines (WELL MATURED) just arrived FOR SALE, at moderate prices, viz:—

Carbinel, Hockheimer, Reisling, Hermitage and Shiraz, all can be had in quarts and pints.

Wm. WATSON & CO.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement, under date the 21st April, 1877, which we caused to be inserted in the Bombay papers, we hereby notify that the AUTHORITY granted by us to Mr. C. A. W. CAMERON to sign our firm per procuration, has been REVOKED; and we further notify that Mr. PEROZSHAW MANOCKJEE KAKA is AUTHORISED to SIGN our firm per procuration from THIS DAY.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Bombay, 18th June, 1881.

NOTICE.

VERBAL TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., for the privilege of CUTTING GRASS growing on Municipal ground at Vehar.

Also for the right of CATCHING FISH in the Municipal Tanks.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.
Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 20th June, 1881.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for 256B ten per cent. PREFERENCE HALF SHARES of Rs. 50 each in the above Company. No tender for less than ten shares will be accepted, and all tenders must be deposited at the office of the Company before 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 25th instant. Forms of tender can be obtained from the Secretaries and Agents.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
8, Church Lane, Bombay, 18th June, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer up to MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the SUPPLY of 500 tons CADZOW or other Scotch STEAM COAL of good quality, and 500 tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY or other approved STEAM COAL, to be delivered and stacked in the Trustees' coal sheds at Mazel Bunder, not later than the 10th July. The rate to include all charges. Preference will be given to coal delivered direct from ships.

The coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN McMEEKIN,
Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, 20th June, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the Property and Credits of PREMJEE LUDHA DESAI, late of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

KARSON LUDHA.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction by the abovenamed applicant for a grant to him of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby APPRISED of the same.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1881.

R. SKIPSEY, Applicant's Attorney.
No. 3, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of THAKKAR DEVJI SAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu deceased.

THAKKAR HARIDAS TULSIDAS.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION FOR PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction by the abovenamed applicant as the sole Executor named in the said Will. All persons concerned therein are hereby APPRISED thereof.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1881.

BALKRISHNA & BHAGVANDAS,
Applicant's Attorneys.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, OVERLAND EDITION.

Published on the night of despatch of the Overland Mail via Bombay and Brindisi.

EACH PAPER contains the greater part of the Indian News and original matter of six issues of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and is published on the night of the despatch, from Lahore, of the weekly Mail for Europe via Brindisi. The Overland Edition also contains the latest news telegraphed from every part of India on the day of publication.

The unexpected demand for this Edition (which was at first published at the request of a few Punjab Subscribers going on leave) has induced the Proprietors to GREATLY ENLARGE AND IMPROVE IT. It will be published in the new shape from 25th June, 1881.

Terms of Subscription, including postage:—

	In Advance.	In Arrear.
12 months	Rs. 24 0 0	Rs. 36 0 0
6 „	„ 13 0 0	„ 19 8 0
3 „	„ 7 0 0	„ 10 8 0

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, WEEKLY EDITION,

CONTAINING all the Editorial Notes, Leading Articles, Telegrams, Extracts and news of the week.

Specimen copies sent gratis.
Will be published from 1st July, 1881.

Terms of Subscription:

	In Advance.	In Arrear.
12 months	Rs. 24 0 0	Rs. 36 0 0
6 „	„ 13 0 0	„ 19 8 0
3 „	„ 7 0 0	„ 10 8 0

Specimen Copies of the above Editions, and of the DAILY EDITION, will be sent on application to the Manager, *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, Punjab.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, No. 17, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 27th day of June, 1881, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To wind up the Albert Mills Company, Limited, voluntarily.
2. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.
3. To authorise and empower the Liquidators to sell, assign, transfer, and make over unto a certain limited Joint Stock Company, intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, and to be called "The Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 20,00,000 divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 400 each, the whole of the property, both moveable and immoveable, and the business, goodwill, rights and credits of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, save and except the profit which may be earned by the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1881, not exceeding, however, a sum of Rs. 50 per share, upon their receiving in consideration for such transfer 1,200 fully paid-up shares of Rs. 400 each in the said Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, in the proportion of three shares in the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for one share in the Albert Mills Company, Limited, such sale and assignment being subject to the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 20th day of March 1880, and subject also to the said Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, undertaking to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, and obligations and to pay and to discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited.
4. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts authorised and exercise all powers given to Liquidators, by sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
Chairman.
Bombay, June 18, 1881.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1881.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Beg to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE,

Specially made for the Indian Market, and of the same superior quality that has characterised their previous importations.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,
Light, Durable, and Reversible.

Length	46	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	12-8	13-0	13-8	14-0	15-0	16-0 each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	18-0	18-8	19-0	20-0	21-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match the above, per pair ..... Rs. 4-8
COSMOPOLITAN CAPS each ..... „ 4-0

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
With the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	25-8	26-8	27-8	28-8	30-0 each.

LEGGINGS to match, per pair ..... Rs. 7-8
COSMOPOLITAN Caps each ..... „ 5-0

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length	48	50	52	54	56 inches.
Rupees	36-0	37-8	39-0	40-8	42-0 each.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS, fitted with brass eyelets.

Size 6 feet long by 3 feet broad, each Rs. 10-0
„ 7 „ 4½ „ „ 16-0
„ 8 „ 5 „ „ 22-8

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide ..... per pair Rs. 6 12
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 feet ..... each „ 22 8

SUBJECT TO 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS, ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

Black, Drab or Brown, Extra Light, and Good Colour... Rs. 8, 9-8, 10-8
Special Shapes, suitable for Tall Men ..... „ 10-8, 12-8
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Helmets in a large variety of Shapes.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, 3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,

MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART, BOMBAY.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND IRON-MERCHANTS.

HAVING two large Engineering Workshops replete with the most modern Machinery, and each Department under skilled European control, we are in a position to execute all orders entrusted to us with despatch and care.

OUR FOUNDRIES are capable of turning out 12 tons of castings per day and single castings up to 20 tons weight. Brass, Gun Metal and Phosphor Bronze Castings made to order.

SMITHIES.—With several Steam Hammers, Swaging Machines, and 44 Forges we can execute orders of the heaviest and most varied character.

BRIDGE and GIRDER SHOPS.—Girders, rivetted by Machinery ensuring accuracy and sound work; large Roofing orders executed on the lowest terms.

MACHINE SHOPS.—With 60 Machines of various kinds and from the best Makers, we can guarantee careful execution of all work from this department.

METAL MART.

We have in Stock:—

Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines.
Tangye's Horizontal Stationary Engines.
Taylor's Patent 5 and 10 ton Steam Cranes.
Seller's Screwing Machines with automatic Die releasing and oiling apparatus.
Oil Presses, "Boomer."
J. and H. Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps.
Hand-Pumps of various kinds.
Emery Grinding and Glazing Machines.
Emery Wheel Tooth Cleaning Machines.
Injectors and Steam Pumps.
Lathe's Drilling and Slotting Machines.
Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin.
Large Assortment of *Files* by Jowitt, Spear and Jackson, and other noted Makers.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools of all kinds.
Pig Iron of various brands.
Lowmoor, Boiler and Girder Plates.
Sheet Iron.
Bar Iron of the best Staffordshire and Swedish brands.
Gas and Water Pipes, &c.

All communications should be addressed to the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1881, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mortgagor, Narrayen Ramchundra, the following landed property, viz.:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate at Naigaum on the east of the Matoonga Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2,093 3-9th square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east partly by public passage and partly by the property now or late of Soondercjee Lowjee, on the west by the said Matoonga Road, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the property now or late of Soondercjee Lowjee, which premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 51, and were formerly in the occupation of Rugoonath Ramchundra Kalay, and now in the occupation of the said Narrayen Ramchandra.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the temporary shed erected thereon, containing by admeasurement 74 4-9th square yards or thereabouts, situate on the western side of the said Matoonga Road, at Naigaum, in the subdistrict of Mozagon in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Matoonga Road, on the north, south, and west by the property now or late of Soondercjee Lowjee, and which parcel of land was formerly vacant and now in the occupation of Narrayen Ramchundra.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21th June, 1881.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the privilege of occupying, from 1st July next, eleven of the new Shops recently erected by the Municipality on the north-east front of "Arthur Crawford Markets" will be separately put up for sale by Public Auction by the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 25th of June, 1881, at the Market's office, at 11 a. m.

The Municpal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21th June, 1881.

WANTED.

BANDMASTER WANTED.

WANTED for the 1st Belooch Regiment L. I., at Hyderabad Sind, a BANDMASTER, EURASIAN preferred. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the Band President, 1st Belooch Regiment. Salary, Rupees 120 per mensem.

REQUIRED as SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Bank of Madras, a gentleman of EXPERIENCE in Banking business. His age should not exceed 45, and he will be required to give his whole time to the duties of his office.

A commencing salary of not less than Rupees 2,000 per mensem will be paid. The gentleman nominated would be expected to take charge of the appointment not later than 1st November of this year.

Applications addressed to the President, Board of Directors, Bank of Madras, will be received up to the 1st September next, and all such applications should be accompanied by copies only of testimonials. It is particularly requested that all applicants abstain from any personal canvassing of the Directors. Any further particulars required may be learnt on applying to the President, Board of Directors.

Madras, 13th May, 1881.

NOTICES.

A MESMERIST of twenty years' experience is now in Bombay, and can be consulted daily for the treatment and immediate relief of Headache, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Rheumatism, or any nervous complaint. Apply to W. R. PRICE, 32, Medows Street, Bombay.

A GOOD BUSINESS INVESTMENT!

FOR SALE.—The Good-will, Interest, and Stock in a profitable MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in the N. W. P. of long standing and good connections, and capable of almost unlimited extension with a person of active business habits and experience. Capital required from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 10,000.

For details apply to "A. B. C.," care of Printer.

PORTABLE ENGINES

BY MESSRS. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH.

12	H. P., Single Cylinder,	Rs.	4,110 nett
10	„ „ „	„	3,520 „
8	„ „ „	„	3,010 „
6	„ „ „	„	2,500 „

N.B.—Double Cylinder Engines of 8, 10 and 12 H. P. Rs. 365 extra.

BURN & COMPANY,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

THACKER & Co., Limited.

JUST READY.

ROBERTSON'S ENGLISH-HINDUSTANI VOCABULARY

(Third Edition).

CONTAINING about 5,000 words most commonly in use in the Roman character, so accented that by attention to the rules given for pronunciation, a learner can at once propose any word correctly.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20.

For the past ten days we have had fine bright weather with only passing showers, and the steamers arriving from sea do not report any rain in the immediate neighbourhood. It almost appears, therefore, as if the six or seven inches of rain which fell previously had not been the real opening of the monsoon, which may yet be some days off. This is in no way adverse to crop prospects however, as the first fall was very general throughout the country; moreover, it frequently happens that a late monsoon is better than a very early one, as there is less likelihood of a long break before the crops are far enough advanced to withstand the sun. So far as Bombay business is concerned, the prolonged spell of fine weather has been decidedly an advantage. It may possibly tend to postpone for a time the renewal of activity in imports, but this will be of little moment, provided the ultimate result is not affected, and in the meantime it has been of the greatest benefit to exporters enabling them to complete their season's shipments of Cotton, Seeds, Wheat, and other produce, in good order. The result will be seen in the figures for this month probably showing the heaviest weight of exports we have ever had in one month from Bombay, and the total clearances of Cotton for the season may now very safely be estimated at 750,000 bales or over, which did not look very likely a few weeks ago. With all this, though, there is no great activity apparent, as people are very chary about committing themselves to fresh business, and we must be prepared for a very rapid contraction in the movements of produce with the termination of June shipments.

Money continues very easy here, and the various accompanying markets Exchange, Shares, and Government Paper were all tending in sympathy during the early part of the week, the former weak and the two latter firm. On Thursday afternoon, however, private telegrams from Calcutta announced that a new loan would be brought out in the course of a few days. Nothing definite was known at first as to the probable terms and conditions; in fact, it was not till Saturday that we learned by a Reuter's telegram from Simla that the amount would be three crores of rupees and the rate of interest 4 per cent. In the meantime the effect has been to lower the price of Government Paper somewhat, and at the same time to advance Sterling Exchange on the possibility of London taking up a large portion of the loan, which would necessitate a proportionate increase in the demand for remittance to this side. The amount, though, is too small to have any very great effect either way.

Money.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,51,613
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	19,226
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	11,86,595
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	91,018
Loans	Inc.	,,	18,22,004
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,,	3,70,691
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,,	1,11,436
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	4,29,732

Notwithstanding the slight decrease shown in the Cash Balance, the return is without doubt indicative of greater ease, the large increase in Loans arising doubtless from the speculative operations now going on in Government Paper. This, and the advent of the monsoon may very possibly tend to prevent money becoming so extremely cheap in the immediate future as at one time seemed probable, but after all the effect can only be temporary, as the withdrawal of funds in such cases is more apparent than real, and with the cessation of export operations funds here will become more plentiful day by day.

Exchange.—We have had some rather rapid fluctuations in rates this mail but not arising from the extent of business done which has been comparatively small. We opened on Wednesday on the basis of 1s. 7 15-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7 11-16d. for 3 months' Credits, and on Thursday, owing to Council drafts having only brought an average of 1s. 7 7-16d., the market to begin with showed a very weak feeling with a decline of 1-32d. During the afternoon, however, the news of the loan induced a somewhat sudden reaction, and rates recovered 3-32d. from the lowest point. On Friday a further advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. took place, but on Saturday a quieter feeling prevailed and 1-32d. of the rise was lost. To-day the feeling has again been steady, with a partial recovery of Saturday's fall. Closing quotations are:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 19-32d. to ⅝d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 9-16d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7 11-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 7 27-32d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 7⅝d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2 09⅝ to ½.

For future delivery there are very few private bills offering, but the Banks are all willing drawers at -32d. to 1-16d. over ready rates, and there can be no doubt that the aspect of the market at the moment is undoubtedly firm. Both from China and Calcutta we may look for hardening influences for some time to come, and the new loan is also an item tending in the same direction. If, however, the re-assembling of the Paris Conference on the 30th is productive of no result—and few people here think that it will be—we question very much whether the influences we have mentioned will be sufficient to counteract the blow that will be given to the relative position of Silver to Gold throughout the world. The slight reduction which has been made in the Council drawings is scarcely taken into account, as people see very clearly that short drawings now can only mean an increase later on.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is ¼ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅜ per cent. discount. On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are at Rs. 221 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8⅛d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1½d. per tael.

Government Securities.—The announcement of the new loan has unsettled the market a good deal this week. On the day last mail left we closed at Rs. 104⅛ for Fours and Rs. 111⅛ for Fours-and-a-half. The following day a somewhat firmer feeling was apparent with a recovery of 1-16 to ¼ in the former and ⅛ in the latter, and on Thursday morning to begin with the tendency was still very steady. The news of the loan accompanied by advices that values in Calcutta had receded to Rs. 104 and Rs. 111 naturally unsettled things, and during the afternoon quotations receded to Rs. 104⅛ to ⅜ and Rs. 111⅜, and on Friday Rs. 104⅛ and Rs. 111⅛ respectively were touched. Reuter's telegram on Saturday reporting that the loan was to be three crores at 4 per cent., produced a more settled feeling with a recovery of quite a half per cent., but to-day the renewed steadiness in exchange has been an adverse feature, and values have receded again to Rs. 104⅛ for Fours and Rs. 111⅛ for Fours-and-a-half. As regards the future of paper it is difficult to form an opinion. Fours-and-a-half, taking into consideration the fact that they are redeemable in 1893 at par, are undoubtedly too dear, and Fours with the new loan in prospect are not a very much better investment. At the moment, however, the market is so entirely in the hands of speculators that with cheap money to assist their operations it is difficult to say how far they may manage to maintain prices.

Shares.—The absence of rain for the past ten days has had an adverse effect on the market, and in the majority of cases our quotations show a movement against holders. In *Banks*, we quote a fall of 1½ per cent. in Bank of Bombays which now stand at Rs. 766½. Nationals are firm at Rs. 110, Agras steady at Rs. 130. In *Land* Companies, Colabas have receded to Rs. 1,030, Port Cannings stand at Rs. 212½. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares are all quieter of late owing to the less favourable appearance of the monsoon, and with few exceptions our list of quotations show a fall of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share on the week. *Press* shares are quiet and rather easier. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay-Burmah Trading Company are Rs. 10. Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Rs. 5, and Wynaad Gold Mining Re. 1 per share lower. Treacher and Co., Ld., are Rs. 25 higher.

Piece-Goods.—The general tone of the market has undergone no improvement since the departure of last mail. On the spot stocks are still very heavy, and dealers are anxious sellers in the hope of reducing their risk and being able to replace at lower rates, later on. The demand from up-country, however, is extremely limited, and from the bazaar this week we do not put the clearances of all descriptions at more than about 1,700 packages. Prices are not perhaps quotably lower for the leading kinds of Greys, nor is there much change in Bleached Goods, but Dyed and Printed and Turkey Reds show a very marked depression, and some few sales effected of the latter mark a drop of As. 2 to As. 3 per piece.

With reference to the future it is of little use venturing an opinion at the moment. To begin with, the market has undoubtedly a great deal to contend with in the larger supplies here and on the way, and should the rains not prove favourable, we might see the present depression materially increased; but on the other hand, with another year of good crops throughout the country, the demand would doubtless be fully equal to absorbing, even more than the existing scale of supplies at anything like moderate prices.

In Local Goods the business of the week has been about 1,400 packages at As. 8 to As. 8 8 per lb.

Twist.—The demand for imported Yarns has been if anything rather duller again, and since last mail left the sales have been unimportant. Prices, however, may still be given as unaltered. In Local Yarns about 2,000 packages have changed hands at As. 7 to As. 7 8 per lb. according to quality.

Metals.—In *Copper* there has been a moderate business passing on the spot and to arrive at a decline of As. 4 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is in moderate supply and partially As. 8 per cwt. higher. *Iron* continues as dull as ever, and prices although nominally unchanged tend downwards.

Coals continue very dull on the spot owing to the large stocks on the bunder, and prices are practically As. 8 per ton lower. To arrive, however, there is nothing offering, and the market may be called steady.

Cotton.—The home accounts in the early part of the week were firm, and sellers for a few days were very difficult to deal with especially for the higher grades of Dhollera which are scarce and in request. Within the past few days, however, a weaker feeling has been apparent both at home and here, and in the majority of instances our quotations show a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy.

The weather having been fine during the week, exporters have been able to go on completing their shipments without difficulty, but as continuous rains might set in at moment, and, in fact, are almost a certainty before many days are over, there is little disposition shown to enter on new business, even if the home markets admitted of it—which at the moment is not the case.

Supplies, as will be seen from our figures, are maintained at a comparatively high level, and the result is that we commence the close season with an unusually large stock of Cotton in Godown, the following being the current estimate of the quantities held of the different descriptions:—

Dholleras, Veravul, &c.	85,000	bales
Omras, Khandeish, Bursee, &c.	60,000	,,
Broach, Persians, and Sundries	20,000	,,
Comptas, Vingorlas, &c.	10,000	,,
Broach	5,000	,,
Dharwar	2,000	,,
	185,000	,,

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	33,180	22,219	12,752
Since 1st Jan.	971,359	973,724	713,162
Since 1st Sept.	1,116,140	1,096,718	785,683

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 37,148 bales, making a total of 706,685 bales against 758,187 bales for the same period last year. To all appearance the total for the six months ending 30th instant will be over 750,000 bales, but a great deal will depend on the weather admitting some of the sailing ships now nearly full getting their loading completed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Omra, Ready (nominal)	Rs. 181	4¼d.
,, F.G.F. do. do.	,, 174	4⅛d.
,, G.F. do. do.	,, 163	4 7/32d.
,, Good Dholera, do.	,, 159	4 1/32d.
,, F.G.F. do. do.	,, 180	4⅛d.
,, G.F. do. do.	,, 172	4 7/16d.
,, Good Ginned Dharwar, Ready	,, 187	4 13/16d.
,, F.G.F. Westerns, do.	,, 168	4 11/32d.
,, G.F. do. do.	,, 163	4 7/32d.

Seeds.—*Linseed* continues to arrive very freely, but the demand to complete June shipments is very active, and prices have advanced to Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is not in large supply, and we now quote Guzerat at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

Wheat is coming to hand in large quantities but not in excess of the demand to cover contracts, and for White we still quote Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 32 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p.ct.	766½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	120
Chartd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	208

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotto	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,050
Albert Ginni & Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,050
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	495
Beliary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	565
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	40	420
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	55
Cowlas Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	900
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	260
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	460
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	450
Motussi Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	290
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	154
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	75	1,475
Sind & Punnaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,210
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,150
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	131
Allred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	630
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,800
Bhowmuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,030
Bombay S. & W.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,080
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	830
Coorla Mills	300	1,000	1,000	30	1,010
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	985
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	585
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	370
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,065
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Budlipo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,080
Khandeish	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,065
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,910
Mahalukshmi	6 0	1,000	500	..	600
Manockjee Petit	2,000	1,000	all	75	1,630
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	257½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,203
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,235
Oriental	4,000	625	625	40	835
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	492½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,135
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,030
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	..	660
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,015
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	865

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-5
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 193
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 106-14-6
Gold Leaf	,, 19-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-10-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-8
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-8
Pekin Gold Bar	,, 19-3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Oithona, 1,341 tons, Captain W. Ditchburn, sailed yesterday for Chittagong in ballast.

The ship Princeport, 1,213 tons, Captain J. B. Brown, will sail to-day for Bremenhaven with a general cargo.

The steamer Coniston, 1,409 tons, Captain G. Dinsdale, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The barque Dewa Gungadhur, 594 tons, Captain J. J. Johnson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 18,240 Indian maunds salt.

The steamer Loch Rannoch, 1,008 tons, Captain E. R. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (May 21st) with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Delagoa Bay (20th May), via Zanzibar and Aden, with a general cargo, and Mr. Watson and Black passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Syed bin Khulifa, Mr. Mahomed bin Essaw Khulifa, Mr. F. C. Jones, Mrs. Briggs and cke and infant, and 40 deck.

The A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Mars, 1,363 tons, Captain G. B. Verona, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (25th May) with ten deck passengers and the following cargo:—From Trieste—9 cases metal wire, 5 packages piece-goods, 2 cases cheese, 5 cases quill pens, 11 packages glassware, 3 packages hardware, and 4 packages sundries. From Beyroot.—14 packages stones. From Port Said.—2 cases caps, 1 case soap, and 26 packages stones. From Jeddah.—79 packages gum, and 1 box pearls. From Aden.—80 packages gum, 12 packages beerabole, and 1 package specie.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranold, 1,338 tons, Captain C. A. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (22nd May) with Mr. Walters and two deck passengers, and the following cargo:—33 cases clocks, 4 packages papers, 100 kegs sulphate of copper, 582 packages piece-goods, 100 cases soap, 98 cases acid, 249 bales twist, 14 cases glass, 6 cases Unread, 39 packages colors and paints, 132 packages glassware, 63 cases chemicals, 449 cases wine and spirit, 56 cases whisky, 40 cases sewing machines, 8 cases umbrellas, 50 drums oil, 40 packages turpentine, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Abyssinia (s)	Smith	Delagoa Bay, May 20
20	Mars (s)	Verona	Trieste, May 25.
	Loch-Rannoch (s)	Lee	London, May 21.
	Clan Ranold (s)	Anderson	Liverpool, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Reciprocity	Jones	Elephant Point.
	Silwee More	Conby	Rangoon.
	Conston (s)	Dinsdale	Marseilles.
	Othona	Ditchburn	Chittagong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Princeport, Brown, to Bremenhaven.
Barque Dewa Gungadhur, Johnson, to Calcutta.
Steamer Calcutta, Dougherty, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Abyssinia, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Mars, to Trieste.
Steamer Amstland, to Antwerp.
Steamer Pekin, to China.
Ship Giancalaeth, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
13 Booldana (s) ..... Day ..... Bombay, May 30.
14 Cashmere ..... Lyon ..... Liverpool, Feb. 28.
15 Sirdhana (s) ..... Brown ..... Bonpar.
Culna (s) ..... Caves ..... Colombo, June 7.
Lockyer (s) ..... Roseberry ..... June 10.
Elizabeth Percy (s) .. Cunningham .. Liverpool, Feb. 12.
16 Kerbela (s) ..... Wilson ..... Bombay, May 26.
F. Souzeene ..... Andreic ..... Reunion, May 12.

DEPARTURES.
June 13.—Steamer City of Venice.
June 14.—Steamer Hankow.
June 15.—Steamers Curlew, Venetia and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Barque Marie Louise.
June 16—Steamers Autocrat, Chilka, Inventor & Oor, via, Ship Janet Cowan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
14 Bay of Cadiz ..... Liverpool.
15 Manora (s) ..... Calcutta.
16 Sierra Morena ..... Rangoon.
Himalaya (s) ..... Calcutta.
18 Chindwara (s) ..... Calcutta.
Venetia (s) ..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June.
15 Bay of Cadiz ..... Coast.
Brennus (s) ..... L. via Vizagapatam.
16 Chupra (s) ..... Calcutta.
Chinsura (s) ..... Calcutta.
D.o Devonshire (s) ..... Calcutta.
Manora (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 20.

From Liverpool.
Roumania (s)—50 cases whiskey and 25 cases ginger wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 4 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.
Rydal Hall (s)—500 boxes bar soap, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Cian Macleod (s)—100 boxes bar soap, Sigg-Sulzier and Co; 25 barrels rosin, Rajbhoy Adoojee; 60 casks epsom salt and 50 casks bicarbonate of soda, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 5,100 fire bricks, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

From London.
Verona (s)—25 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sullemanjee.
Singapore (s)—2 cases white copper rolls, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Khedive (s)—25 boxes brandy, W. L. Hudson.

From Genoa.
Singapore (s)—7 cases lamps, Thedor Knaust; 50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 6 cases cognac and 50 cases claret, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 20.

For Liverpool.
County of Caithness—300 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.
Parkfield—400 bales cotton, Rod. H. Moore and Co; 3 0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 160 cwts myrabolams, Nuthoo Soondeejee.
Cyprus—401 bales myrabolams, Khetsee Mooljee; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 42 bales cotton, M. Dossabhoy; 1,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut; 2,000 cwts wheat, Jackson Simpson and Co; 134 cwts myrabolams, 125 cwts nux vomica and 182 cwts baidamats, Heerjee Sewjee.
Roumania (s)—370 cwts mustard seed, Khuttow Veerjee; 25 bales skins, Farnham and Co; 140 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 225 bales cotton, Tharia Topen; 100 bales cotton, Coursey Hajee; 35 bales wool, Jetta Purshotum; 120 bales cotton, Sumsoodin Moola Tyebjee; 1,200 cwts wheat, Govindjee Mathowjee; 300 bales rags, Farnham and Co; 51 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 325 cwts coir yarn, Lalljee Poonsee and Co.
Rydal Hall (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 550 cwts myrabolams, Luckmidass Narondass; 1,200 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut; 300 cwts wheat, Sa Brothers and Co; 200 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee

For London.
Britton Hall (s)—56 cwts mother of pearl shell and 285 lbs turtoise shell, Luthabhoy Far Mahamed; 92 cwts mother of pearl shells and 49 bales hides, Casson Soomar; 41 bales hides, Natha Esa; 200 bales cotton, Knoon and Co; 2,250 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 8,360 cwts wheat, Govindjee Mathowjee; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 29 bales hides and skins, Esmail Gafoor.
Nizam(s) -242 cases coffee 28 packages ginger, 2 bales hides and skins, and 1 box ten, the P. and O. Co. 26 packages gum 1 package antiques 25 bags galls and 46 packages carpets, M. Mackenzie and Co; 81 cwts ivory, Ebram Pasejni; 14 cwts ivory, Hassumbhoy Datto; 14 cwts ivory and 2 packages silk, Jairam Sewjee; 35 bales jute and 25 chillies, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co; 44 cwts ivory, Sewnath Punalal.

From New York.
Nizam (s)—12 bales carpets, M. Mackenzie and Co.

For Port Said.
Mytilene (s)—41,500 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

For Bremerhaven.
Hiospodar—8 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Leghorn.
Singapore (s)—2,000 cwts wheat and 3,031 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.
Clan Alpine (s)—120 cwts horns and 7,999 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For United Kingdom.
Brinkburn (s)—8,892 cwts rapeseed and 21,999 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.
Thomes Hilyard, 200 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.

For New York.
Mars (s)—10 bundles cocoanuts and 7 packages silk David Sassoon and Co.

For Beyroot.
Clan Macleod (s)—8 bales skins, Bhimjee Sajun.
Singapore (s)—190 bales cotton, Oicese and Co.

For Barcelona.
Singapore (s)—50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Trieste.
Mars (s)—200 cwts weed seed and 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Venice.
Mars (s)—3,226 cwts caster seed and 350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Marseilles.
Singapore (s)—4 bales carpets, F. Bozzini.
Clan Macleod (s)—1083 cwts wheat and 82½ cwts linseed, J. Dinar and Co.

For Antwerp.
Antesana (s)—300 cwts linseed 31,956 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

For Suez.
Nizam (s)—3 bundles shawls and 1 bundle carpets, Hajee Allawala Cashmere.

For Calcutta.
Ethiopia (s)—299 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 53 bales cotton, Ramnaran Gungapursad.

HIGH COURT.—June 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

55-77—Tobin and R—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Lalookbooy Panachund.
223-77—Tobin and R—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Fatma and others.
281-80—Tobin and R—Dossa Kirpall vs Nanjee Khatao and others—Hore C. and B.
506-80—Hore C. and B—W. S. Chuen vs Dorabjee Byramjee Fatakia.
65-81—Shapurjee and T.—Purmanundass Bhugwandass vs Joosub Jamal and others—R. N. Sayani.
141-81—In person—Govordhundass Harridass vs Vullubdass Agurwal.
184-81—Shapurjee and T—Samathmul Secundarss vs Mathooradass Kutchra and others.
185-81—J. Maciariane—Pestonjee Bezonjee and others vs Abdoo Rehman bin Shaik Budoo.
186-81—Hore C. and B—Raghoonath Anunda and others vs Madhowrao Bhasker.
Long Causes.
114-80—Hore C. and B—The Bank of Bombay vs Sakulcaund Nagurdass and another—Jefferson B. and D.—settled.
653-76—Shapurjee and T—Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama and others vs L. W. G. Carnac and others—C. and B., H. C. and L. and R. V. Hearn.
483-80—Shapurjee and T—Muthuraman Sundooram vs Dhunbaza and another—J. C. Cama.
449-80—R. M. Sayani—for pauper—Damodar Ramchundra Pandit, &c. vs Visanoo Ramchundra Kanade—Muljee and B.
558-80—Shapurjee and T—Pranjewandass Nathoobhoy and another vs Nagjee Jaitsa—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
25-80—R. M. Sayani—Pungshri Pruguttaam Saheb vs Lakidass Goverdundass and another—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
313-80—Muljee and B—Jyramjee Bomanjee vs Shriramg Raghoonathjee—Jefferson, B. and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice West.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
460-79—Shapurjee and T—Tapidass Virjdass and others vs. Jadowjee Ladha.
163-81—In person—Abdoocadur Lookmanjee vs M. C. Cocino and others.
492-81—Jefferson B. and D—Tejajee Shamjee vs Janardhun Moruba.
197-81—Hearn C. and L.—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Mooljee Hunsraj—R. M. Sayani.
198-81—In person—Jutina Akbar and others vs W. A. Crispe.
199-81—In person—Balthazar Pinto vs R. de St. Quentin—Bacrishna and B.
202-81—Shapurjee and T—Tulukchund Surya vs Dhokulram Manalal and others.
210-81—In person—Marwari Nursingdass Mooltanchund vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala.
213-81—Hore C. and B—Hajee Mahomed bin Mahomed Sayed Pattan and another vs Hajee Meeya bin Mahomed Hoosein—M. H. Khan.
216-81—Crawford and B—Hajee Dawood *alias* Dolla Bomla vs S. J. Harrison—Chalk and W.
227-81—Smith and F—Shaw Nassonjee Dewchund vs Shaw Jaitha Hurridass and another.
229-81—Muljee and B—Duguruchund Nugraj and another vs Nensey Assaria and another.
230-81—Hore C. and B—Sir A. David Sassoon and others vs Sareechund Premjee and another.
Long Causes.
142-81—In person—Bai Foolbai vs. Pestonjee Bezonjee Sudurradalatwawla.
143-81—In person—Ramchunder Antoba vs. Narayen Antoba—M. Sayani.
269-80—In person—Nowla Sugaljee vs Cursetbai and others.
375-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Dewcabai vs. Nanbai and others—R. M. S. and H. Bicknell.
518-80—Pyne and Co.—Rodabai Chimnajirvulub vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Cassum—Janardhen and others.
261-80—Tyabjee and D.—Girvandass Govindass and others vs. Narayen Crustna Laud and others—Chalk and W.
479-80—Chalk and W. Narayen Crustna and others vs. Jairam Govindass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 18.
Batty, Surg. Major, on duty, from Cutch.
Fooks, Surg., from leave, from Tanna.

June 19.
Macmahon, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Cannanore.
O'Donnel, Lieut., 17th Bombay N.I., on duty, from Satara.
Wyndow, Surg. Major, on retirement, from Hydrabad.

June 20.
Hadow, Lieut. Col., R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Garth, Captain, 67th Regt., on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—June 20.
Simmonds, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Deolalee.
Hadow, Lieut. Col., R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Jameson, Lieut. Col., 25th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.
Houghton, Surg., on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut.-Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.
Bombay, June 20, 1881.

There will be Squad Drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 8-30 p. m. The manuel, firing and bayonet exercise will be practised. Arms and accoutrements can be drawn from head-quarters.
By order,
A. W. Proudfoot,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

(*N. W. Provinces Government Gazette*, June 18.)

Mr. W. Hoey, Asst. Comsr., Unao, furlough to Europe for eight months, with effect from the 15th June.

Lieut. J. Rutherford, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, leave for three months, with effect from the 14th June.

Mr. F. E. Elliot, Judge of Mainpuri, privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Stanley, Clarke, Offg. Asst. Inspector-General, Govt. Railway Police, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th July.

Mr. H. F. D. Pennington, C.S., to officiate as Sub-Judge, 1st grade, Fyzabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. H. Butts, or until further orders.

Surg. T. H. Sweeny, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. by the Govt. of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Dept. (Medical), to Mirzapur, as Supernumerary Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, from the afternoon of the 27th May, vice Surg. S. J. Thomson on deputation to the Jail Dept.

Mr. F. W. Birch, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Mirzapur.

Mr. J. D. Young, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Jaunpur.

Mr. Inspr. C. A. Phillips to hold charge of the office of Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Karwi.

Mr. Inspr. R. Hannah, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hardoi, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. A. F. Smith, or until further orders.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

EX S. S. POLLUCE.

ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron-framed square PIANOS in solid Walnut-wood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Solid square..... ..... Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic..... ,, 750

Special arrangements for 3, 6, or 12 months' payment.

Also Pianos for hire, and Pianos tuned.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th May, 1881.
C. Marcks & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

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OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BRE

TELEGRAMS.

THE CALCUTTA STREET PREACHING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

The case against the missionaries has been dismissed. The court were unanimous on the point that the executive order of the Commissioner was illegal. The defendants in the second case were also discharged. Government have been applied to for copies of the documents necessary for an appeal.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 20.

In the open-air preaching case judgment was delivered to-day at noon. The four magistrates on the Bench each delivered a separate judgment. They concurred in holding that the Police Commissioner was not empowered to pass the orders giving rise to the case. The defendants were discharged in both cases. It is expected that an appeal will be made to the High Court.

ENGAGEMENT AT KAREZ-I-SAFED.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

It is reported from Kandahar that on the 11th June a force from Girishk, consisting of two regiments of cavalry, one of infantry, and two guns met and attacked the levies under Muhammad Hassan Khan and Sirdar Abdulla Jan at Karez-i-Safed, the latter, after an engagement lasting three hours, were defeated with considerable losses.

ABDULLA KHAN REPORTED KILLED.

Abdulla Khan is said to have been killed and his body found. Many other officers were killed and Hassan Khan is said to have been wounded. Hassan Khan did not take part in the fight, and appears to have retired to Naozad before it took place.

A considerable number of prisoners were taken, among them being two Kandahari Sirdars. The losses on the Ameer's side were small.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF ABDOOL WAHAB.

Abdull Wahab Khan, who was advancing with a force from the direction of Taiwarra, is said to have been defeated at Kolah-i-Nuskhi by Aubia Khan and to be besieged in the fort of Taiwarra. Further reinforcements were said to be advancing from Kabul to Kandahar, and General Ghulam Haidar was starting with a force from Kandahar for Girishk.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, SUNDAY NIGHT.

Fighting of a desperate character took place here this evening between the French and Italians, during which several on both sides were killed and wounded. The cause of this outbreak was the maltreatment of some French soldiers by Italians.

MORE NIHILIST MINES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 19.

Two powerful dynamite mines have been discovered under the bridge over the Catherine Canal.

AGRARIAN AGITATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A pastoral letter has been issued by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in which he strongly urges (denounces ?) agrarian agitation in Ireland.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
3 per cent. Rupee Paper	85
4½ do. do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
5 do. French Rente	119½
Bar Silver	51½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 20, 5 P. M.

Mail steamer Venetia from Calcutta arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1881.

At 6 a. m.	82·0
„ 10 a. m.	87·0
„ 2 p. m.	88·7
„ 4 p. m.	88·0

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1881.

„ 10 p. m.	83·1

At a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held yesterday Mr. Codrington was unanimously elected Joint Secretary of the Institution in room of Mr. Martin Wood.

It is stated that more stringent regulations have been adopted to put a stop to military men writing accounts of field force operations for newspapers, the Government of India having approved of an order issued by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief prohibiting officers and soldiers serving with or accompanying a field force in any capacity from acting as newspaper correspondents.

A CALCUTTA paper, the *Indian Daily News*, is surprised to find that a number of Bombay men who did good work in connection with the Afghan expedition have no place in the Viceroy's letter of thanks to the political and civil officers who assisted in the fitting and organising the campaign. We notice, that the Master of the Bombay Dockyard has been mentioned favourably in the Viceroy's minute on those officers who have done well during the Afghan war; but we are somewhat surprised to find that the work of the Superintendent of Marine in Bombay during 1879-80 has been practically ignored. Turning to the report of the work done by the Marine Department in Bombay during 1879-80, we find that the season began with a despatch to Kurrachee of the Railway plant for the Sibi line. During the season, 38,454 persons, consisting of soldiers, their families and followers, and 3,122 horses, ponies, and baggage animals, were shipped, or landed, by the transport department of the Dockyard, and, in addition to the above, the same department shipped or landed no less than 269 lakhs of treasure. At one time there were four of the Indian troopships in the Bombay harbour, embarking and disembarking troops. There were besides, the local transports, employed in conveying troops, horses, and material to Kurrachee. Now, to deal only with this branch of the work, the success, with which every demand upon the energy and efficiency of the transport department of the Bombay Dockyard was met, speaks for itself. The work under the direction and supervision of Captain Carew, the Superintendent of Marine at Bombay, was carried out without any hitch, and so efficiently that no delay of any importance was ever experienced. This is all the more creditable to Captain Carew as he has many other important duties to perform in addition to the work of Superintendent of Marine. It seems strange that the energy and ability displayed during 1879-80 by the Superintendent of Marine at Bombay and the other officials of the Bombay Dockyard, and by the commanders and officers of the Indian Marine transports, have not yet met with the recognition of the Government of India. The success of the operations in Southern Afghanistan depended in no small measure upon the efficiency and energy of the officers of the Bombay Dockyard and Indian Marine, yet it would appear as if this portion of the work to be done has escaped the attention of the Viceroy. It is another instance, apparently, in addition to the many already noticed in the Indian journals that, in the matter of the Afghan war, the men who have worked the hardest, upon whom the most dependence, are not those selected for honorable mention by the Government."

THE North-West Provinces weather and crops report for the week ended the 15th inst. states :—"Good rain has fallen throughout the provinces. The sky has since cleared in the western districts, but apparently the regular rains have set in. Ploughing has been begun everywhere. Prices have risen slightly in Allahabad and Farukhabad; elsewhere they are stationary or falling. The general health is good, but still slight cholera prevails in Benares, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, and Kumaon, though this disease is decreasing elsewhere. Slight cattle-disease continues in Fyzabad and Kumaon, but is decreasing in Lucknow."

THE *New York World* says :—"So far as it is possible to read the future history of England, there will be no more Tory Administrations, and the eddies of moderate Liberalism will be noted but rarely in the sweeping tide of Radicalism. The monarchical form will probably be preserved. But abroad we shall see a Canadian confederation absolutely independent, with Halifax and possibly Quebec held as American Gibraltars until some collision compels their surrender. A similar confederation will be established in Australia without the retention of an imperial station. A third will be formed in South Africa, where even Cape Town may be abandoned. A fourth may perhaps be formed in the West Indies. England will retain India and such other possessions as are absolutely necessary to her trade. It is less likely that even the Radical statesmen of England a generation hence will be brought by pure reason to leave Ireland to her own devices. If the torpedo and earthwork system shall neutralize the value of ironclads like the Dandolo and Duilio, England, freed from the fear of invasion and the necessity of adopting the Continental system of an armed population, ought to occupy a singularly fortunate and influential position at the beginning of the twentieth century which bids fair to be the most pregnant in the history of the absorbing, assimilating, expanding race popularly known as the 'Anglo-Saxon,' which is so rapidly carrying the English tongue and the out-growth of England's historical institutions into all the corners of the globe."

IN an article on hot weather drinks, the *Daily News* says :—"We want something cool, something stimulating, something faintly effervescent, and something of which we can drink a very considerable quantity without any bad results. Some of these conditions are combined in cups. They are cool, they are stimulating, they are not in most cases without effervescence. Claret-cup is in itself an agreeable adjunct to the landscape. Properly speaking claret-cup should be drunk out of a very large, deep, old silver vessel with two handles. Some atmospheric effect or other, into the nature of which it is superfluous to inquire, should just clothe the embossed silver sides with a genial frosty dew. Ice should 'go floating by' in young icebergs, not 'as green as emerald,' but tinged with the deep hues of the purple seas. The bowl should be crowned with 'blue flowering borage,' whether 'the Aleppo sort' or not is indifferent. As to the lemon and the hint of brandy or liqueur that 'scarce suspected animates the whole,' we leave that to the taste and conscience of the mixer, who, we do trust, imitates Mrs. Gamp's conduct when she 'forgot the cowcumbers.' Cucumbers are a heresy in cups. But does claret-cup possess the immense essential quality—can we drink large quantities of it with pleasing impunity? Alas, we fear the answer must be negative. Claret-cup is not impeccable. Moselle-cup is in itself a lovely thing—glassy, cool, and translucent as the waves of the Upper Rhine above Basel. But it is only in Miss Braddon's novels that people drink sparkling Moselle in a serious and thankful spirit. And whether we address ourselves to the austere charms of hock and seltzer water, or to the more meretricious joys of champagne-cup, it is to be feared that we shall ultimately find them, as the author of the 'Cricket Field' says, 'produce a careless state of mind.' This is serious when it occurs at matches, whether of cricket or lawn-tennis, not the mention moral objections which may also be urged against the sale of liquors in trains. We are degenerate men. When her Majesty Queen Elizabeth breakfasted at Queen's Crawley she drank beer. Beer (with brandy-pawned) used to be the great beverages of India, where summer drinks are always in high request. But few men over twenty drink beer now, at all events after breakfast. What is needed is a new drink, as picturesque in its amber or purple deeps as a draught of vintage that has been cooled a long time in deep delved earth. It must have the stimulating effect of alcohol without the reaction, and must be not less agreeable to the taste than champagne-cup. It has occurred to some speculative rather than experimental philosophers that a liqueur glass of very strong sweet tea in iced soda water might not be altogether a failure. Cold tea is capital stuff to walk on and shoot on, and in the form indicated might prove agreeable. Iced coffee is well known, but does not meet all requirements."

A SYSTEM has been introduced in America, which, if it finds favour with business men, will render a much cheaper telegram tariff possible. A new American high-speed transmitter has been adopted, by means of which messages can be transmitted twice as fast as by the Wheatstone apparatus. The perforations are made in a double line on the ribbon instead of a single line, and it is claimed that this not only renders it possible to transmit messages in half the time previously required, but makes the message so compact that the "slip" can be read at the rate of 100 words a minute, instead of thirty, as formerly. The company who have been working in America with this high-speed apparatus state that on a single line between New York and Boston they have succeeded in disposing of 1,200 telegrams in an hour. These circumstances have rendered it possible to accept messages at a very much lower rate than that of the other companies, and they are now sending telegrams at 7½d. for twenty words, the names and addresses being transmitted gratuitously. The extreme simplicity of the Morse code, which enable anyone to master it in a few weeks, has suggested the idea of introducing a perforator, of simple construction, for business men, who can thereby have their own telegraph clerk to punch the slip, which is then taken to the telegraph office, where it is charged at so much a yard, and on receipt at the other end the printed slip is delivered to the addressee, whose clerk translates it again, the company having nothing to do but to transmit it from one station to the other. This renders extremely cheap telegraphy possible and avoids many sources of error.

TIDINGS fraught with alarm to the fashionable world and with rich promise of delectation to club gossips and social scandal-mongers come from Paris. A terrible report is current in theatrical and semi-mundane coteries of the French capital to the effect that Madame Rachel, the late renowned enameller, who during her lifetime dealt so largely and remuneratively in perpetual loveliness, has left beh nd her personal and professional memoirs of a highly sensational character, which are about to be published by her natural heirs. In this autobiography—so, at least, it appears to be eagerly anticipated—will be unveiled the toilette secrets of many celebrated contemporary beauties appertaining alike to the aristocracies of birth, wealth, and talent. London society in particular will be electrified by the posthumous disclosures of a person who having for several successive years traded upon female vanity, was sagacious or cunning enough to establish a widespread reputation for discretion, which stood her in profitable stead among fair but frivolous aspirants to social notoriety. It is only too probable that Madame Rachel's annotated diaries, supplemented by character-sketches and confidential details such as she may well have accumulated in considerable number during her curious experiences, should they be made public, may be the means of sowing dissension in many a family circle and of causing inconceivable distress to some of her former clients.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	9 41	7 32	6 33	7 7
19 Sunday	0 2	..	..	..
17 Monday	..	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total...	9 43	7 32	6 33	7 7

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(20th June 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Ther. in shade.	Reading at 10 a.m. Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·611	89·5	S W	19	0·00
Surat..	·762	78·0	W	19	0·15
Bombay.	·815	87·0	S S W	16	0·02
Ratnagiri	·811	87·0	S (modt.	..	0·00
Karwar	·867	85·0	W (modt.	..	0·03
Mangalore....	·898	79·4	calm	2	0·11
Calicut	·912	80·6	S S W	4	0·01
Cochin	·909	83·0	N N W	1	0·00
Manulpatam..	·769	91·5	S W	..	0·03
Madras.....	·811	92·0	W	9	0·06
Negapatam ..	·823	88·0	W S W	8	0·00

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE have been favoured with the folllowing records of rainfall in the districts intersected by the G. I. P. Railway, by the Agent, for the week ending Friday, 17th June, 1881 :—

Stations.	Quantity registered up to week ending Friday, 10th June 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Quantity fallen up to 6 p.m. on week ending Friday, 17th June 1881. Ins.	Cts.	Total. Ins.	Cts.
Rawere	3	51	..	..	3	51
Nimbora	3	51	..	..	3	51
Bhadli	1	70	..	..	1	70
Jaljoon.....	1	78	..	..	1	78
Sirsolt	1	67	..	..	1	67
Mhasawad....	1	77	..	..	1	77
Mahoji	3	23	..	..	3	23
Naidongri	3	36	..	..	3	36
Chalisgaon	3	97	..	..	3	97
Nandgaon	2	87	..	..	2	87
Manwad	2	73	..	..	2	73
Jamner	3	50	0	25	3	75
Kherwadi	1	75	..	..	1	75
Nassik	1	32	0	5	1	37
Deolaee	6	20	..	..	6	20
Ghoti	4	20	1	70	5	90
Worangaon ..	3	28	..	..	3	28
Hudgi	0	77	0	47	1	24
Mohol	0	8	0	54	1	62
Madha.....	3	27	0	37	3	64
Karad	1	83	0	97	2	80
Keim	1	10	0	10	1	20
Jeur	5	9	0	14	5	23
Ponalwari.....	0	91	0	5	0	96
Deksal	2	36	..	..	2	36
Dhond	9	21	..	..	9	21
Talegaon.....	2	98	0	35	3	33
Lanoli	7	45	3	18	10	63

FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMER LOCH RANNOCH.

THE S. S. Loch Rannoch, from London, arrived yesterday in harbour with her cargo on fire. The vessel is quite new, this being her second voyage to India with above 2,000 tons of general cargo. It is stated that last Thursday about eight hundred miles from Bombay the Captain discovered that the cargo was on fire, and every effort was made to extinguish it, but it raged to such an extent that the Captain and crew had made preparations to abandon the vessel in case of emergency. The steamer was put to her greatest speed so as to reach Bombay as soon as possible. When the port was gained early this morning the danger-flag was immediately hoisted and water tugs were soon alongside of her, engaged in pumping water into the hold. At about 2 o'clock, noon the fire appeared to have somewhat abated. Mr. Walk, Mr. Davis, and the crew exerted themselves to the utmost. One of the water boats was ordered to leave, but scarcely an hour had elapsed, when the fire increased in all directions, which necessitated the danger-flag being hoisted again for the return of the water boat. By this time the vessel was so full of water that the waves occasionally dashed on deck. Up to late last night the fire had not been quite extinguished. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered, but it is believed that it was caused by spontaneous combustion.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD JUNE.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Commander A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 7 o'clock with the English mails of the 3rd June. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. Rich.
Dr W. G. Simmonds.
Mr. A. W. Hoohan.
Mr. A. W. Szlumper.
Mrs. Szlumper and infant.
Mr. W. P. Fowke.
Mr. G. D. Marston.
Mr. G. Nash.
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Lowe and infant.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. W. A. Talbot.
Capt. A. D. Anderson.
Lieut. Scott Moncrieffe.
Mr. W. H. Newmann.
Lieut.-Col. Chapman.
Major E. P. Mainwaring.
Mr. G. R. Thom.
Mr. McNaughten.
Mr. R. Fagan.
Mr. Ross Mangles.
Mr. McGregor.

FROM VENICE.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Cain.
Lieut. Adye.

FROM ADEN.

Conductor and Mrs. Sincock and two children.
Fughee and two friends.
Mr. A. Cain and one friend.
Ibrahim and one friend.
Mahomed and one friend.
Cursetjee.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 28TH MAY TO 3RD JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Duke of Edinburgh on Wednesday laid the summit stone of the new Eddystone lighthouse.

THE King and Queen of Sweden left London on Tuesday to return to Stockholm.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers, except Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster, were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday, in reply to the Duke of St. Albans, Lord Carlingford admitted that Griffith's valuation was not now a satisfactory standard of value of land in Ireland, but the Government did not think it desirable at present to undertake a general valuation. On Monday Lord Norton moved a resolution for placing industrial reformatory schools under the Education Department, but withdrew it after some debate. On the motion of Lord Dalhousie a Committee was appointed to inquire into the law for protecting young girls from artifices to induce them to lead a corrupt life. Last night the sitting was very brief and the business unimportant.

In the House of Commons on Friday afternoon, the House went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, and a motion to postpone the first 30 clauses until those relating to the constitution of the Land Court should have been disposed of was negatived by 246 to 163. In the evening, Mr. Biennerhassett moved for a Committee to inquire into the expediency of a proportional system of representation in Parliament, but it was negatived by 194 to 40. In Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, Mr. A. O'Connor and other Irish members required information respecting the undue proportion of foreign service inflicted upon Irish regiments, a statement which Mr. Childers denied. The discussion was maintained until 5 a.m. On Monday Mr. M. Henry called attention to a published letter of Mr. Egan, treasurer of the Irish Land League, abusing in coarse terms Mr. McCoan and Mr. O'Connor Power for having voted for the Land Bill. A long and heated discussion followed. The House then went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, and an amendment, proposed by Mr. Brand, to limit free sale to present tenants, was strongly resisted by Mr. Gladstone, and was eventually withdrawn. On Tuesday Mr. R. Power moved the adjournment of the House over the Derby Day, which was opposed by Mr. W. Lawson, but the motion was carried by 249 to 119. The Irish Land Bill was then proceeded with in Commit ee. Last night, after the usual series of questions on various subjects, the House again went into Committee on the Irish Land Bill, which occupied the sitting.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Monday, at a dinner of the Middlesex Conservative Association, adversely criticised the policy of the Government in respect to Ireland, Afghanistan, and South Africa.

Sir S. Northcote and Lord George Hamilton addressed a great Conservative meeting at Manchester on Wednesday.

The deaths are announced of the Lady Hill, widow of Sir Rowland Hill, and of Mr. Henry Pease, formerly M.P. for South Durham.

Marquis Townshend, Colonel Nepean, and another gentleman have been committed at Salisbury for trial on a charge of assault upon Lord Edward Thynne, but were admitted to bail.

The Derby Stakes at Epsom Races were won on Wednesday by the American horse, Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois, beating 14 other animals.

A violent storm with thunder and lightning burst over the Northern and Midland Counties on Saturday. At Glasgow a man sitting in his room was killed by lightning, and at Rossendale a man walking along the road was also killed.

Two paintings of the late Sir E. Landseer, "The Bears" and the "Stag pursued by Hounds," were sold on Saturday by auction for 6,300 and 5,000 guineas respectively.

Three county cricket matches were decided on Friday. Yorkshire defeated Middlesex by an innings and nine runs, Nottingham defeated Sussex by an innings and 69 runs, and Lancashire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 135 runs. This week Yorkshire was defeated by the Marylebone Club, with eight wickets to fall, and a match, Gentlemen of England v. Cambridge University, was drawn unfinished on Wednesday.

The first stone of Selwyn College, Cambridge, founded in memory of Bishop Selwyn, was laid on Wednesday by Earl Beaconsfield, the Bishops of Carlisle, Durham, and Lincoln, and the United States Minister also delivered addresses.

Edward Williams, a traveller, was sentenced on Tuesday at the Mansion-house to four months' imprisonment for embezzling money belonging to his employers. He fell down dead while being removed to the cells.

Two men were taken by the police at Sheffield on Saturday in the act of placing a gallon bottle filled with gunpowder, with a fuse attached, beneath the boiler in a cutlery factory.

A coroner's jury on Monday returned a verdict of wilful murder against William Nash, for having set fire to his house in Portobello-road, Nottinghill, and thereby causing the death of six persons who lodged in the house.

Joseph M'Enter, convicted of the murder of his wife, was executed on Tuesday in Liverpool Gaol.

The state of Ireland becomes increasingly alarming. Great difficulty is experienced in serving ejectments and other legal notices, the police and military escorts being met by forcible resistance from excited crowds of the country people. Many fresh arrests have been made during the week in Ireland under the Protection Act. Fatal collisions between police and military and the populace have occurred at Clonmel, and at Scarriff, Clare.

A man named Dempsey was shot at, and it is feared was mortally wounded, on Sunday, at Kill, near Galway, while proceeding to mass with two of his children. He had taken a farm from which a previous tenant had been evicted.

Consols closed yesterday with a flat tendency. They are now quoted less the half-yearly dividend, and, allowing for this, the latest price—100⅛—shows a fall of half on the week. The prices of nearly all descriptions of American railways are, however, maintained, and more attention seems to have been directed to some of the miscellaneous markets.

OBITUARY.—Major J. H. Fergusson Home, Ben. Ret. ; Capt. J. G. Lawson, Ben. Ret. ; H. H. Lindsay, late M.P. ; H. Pease, late M.P. ; J. Sutherland, editor of *Madras Times* ; Lady Caroline Hill ; the Hon. Frederica M'Laughlin ; Lady Emily Dalrymple ; the Hon. Esther Phillips.

The French Minister in Tunis now exercises supreme authority in that city, and all the native officials who have manifested hostility towards the Treaty have been dismissed. The Prime Minister has not yet received permission from the French Government to visit Paris.

A French newspaper correspondent was attacked and murdered by Arabs near Beja. A Maltese vessel, hoisting British colours, has been boarded by a French cruiser off the Tunis coast.

The French Chamber on Monday began the discussion of a proposition for a revision of the Constitution brought forward by M. Barodet. The debate was continued on Tuesday, the Minister of Justice, M. Cazot, opposing the proposition on the ground that the Constitution having worked to the advantage of the country it would be rash to interfere with it at present. The proposition was negatived by 251 to 180 votes.

Prince Bismarck has recommended the Reichstag to adopt measures to promote German commerce with China and Australia.

Signor Depretis has finally formed his Ministry, and the members of the Cabinet on Sunday took the oath of allegiance before the King.

The principal chiefs of the Tekke Turcomans, recently conquered by the Russian forces, arrived at St. Petersburg on Friday, in order to pledge their allegiance to the Emperor.

The Greek Government assented to the Frontier Convention agreed upon at Constantinople.

Telegraphic intelligence from Durban reports no improvement in the relations between British settlers and the Boers in the Transvaal. The Swazies, Zulus, and Transvaal natives declare their intention to fight the Boers if they are left in complete possession of the country.

The Fortune Bay fisheries dispute has been arranged. The British Government has paid £15,000 to the United States Government in discharge of all claims.

THE BYCULLA STATION AND NESBIT ROAD CROSSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one who has carefully studied the many proposals for the re-building of the Byculla bridge and providing another at Nesbit Lane, I may perhaps be permitted to say that no scheme appears to me to offer such advantages to the public as that brought forward some years ago by Mr. Rienzi Walton.

Your contemporary is of opinion that half a loaf is better than no bread ; I agree, but I think, now that much hammering has driven the wedge half home, we ought to strike the harder rather than throw the hammer down. Many mistakes have been made in connection with the railways in Bombay, but the proposal to place the new station in the miserable slum to the northward of the bridge is the chiefest of them all. The movement, if any, should be towards the town, where an ample and convenient site is crying "come and build." This site is now occupied on one side of the railway by the vacated locomotive workshops and the Railway Stores, which are now being removed, and on the other side by the running shed that must be moved soon and some few offices and buildings.

Consider how central and convenient this site is, about equi-distant from the Prince's Dock, the Mazagon Bunder, the Victoria Gardens, and the Grant Road Station—handy for third class traffic from the native town, fairly convenient for the first class traffic mostly coming from the Hill, itseems to have been expressly created for the main passenger station in Bombay. For, be it remembered, the Byculla Station is the passenger station, and had the Railway Company been well advised the enormous sheds at Bori Bunder would have been erected here. You cannot drive traffic ; it will go its own way, and the inevitable result of building a new Byculla Station on the flats will be the opening of another station after a time near the Hancock Bridge, to which the main passenger traffic will flow, notwithstanding that the station at Bori Bunder and the unsalubrious suburb, may be ten times as big and convenient. That Mr. Walton's scheme is beyond measure the most convenient, and that it will be well worth any extra cost involved, is the conclusion, I think, all must come to who study the subject with the map before them. I do not know if any estimate has ever been made of the probable cost. It seems to me fairly open to doubt if it would prove more costly than the two separate bridges. The preparation of estimates of this scheme also would not involve any delay, but even delay and the endurance for some time longer of the present most inconvenient arrangements would be better than the perpetration of a gross blunder.

Bombay, June 18. SPES.

COMPLAINT OF POSTAL IRREGULARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel very much obliged if you will kindly allow me, through the medium of your paper, to bring the following to the notice of the Postal officers. The people in Dewas, and almost all over this line, find great difficulty in getting and sending their letters in time. The Agra mail, which takes our letters for Bombay to Indore, is very irregular. Sometimes it arrives in the morning, sometimes at noon, and sometimes at midnight. At other times the mails are delivered at the Post Office once in two days. So all the letters are detained packed in the Post Office for a whole day. Again, on account of the mail generally arriving late at Indore, another full day is lost when it misses the mail train.

As all Post Offices on this line are not supplied with clocks, no punctuality is observed in closing the mails, as in other Post Offices. The staff at the Dewas Post Office is very meagre, there being only one peon to distribute all letters in a town of 13,000 inhabitants. Of course, he cannot do justice to his work, and the consequence is that some *poor* men get their letters after two or three days. The Postmasters on this line have a mere pittance of Rs. 17 as their monthly salary, though several hundreds of rupees pass daily through their hands.

The same irregularity obtains in the delivery of the mails from Bombay and Indore in the Post Offices on this line between Indore and Agra. As we experience this difficulty in the fair weather, we may expect a worse state of things in the rainy season. We therefore appeal to the Postmaster-General to take prompt notice of the disgraceful disregard of public interests, and to adopt measures for the speedy redress of the grievance. Another great cause of the mismanagement is due to the neglect of Postal Inspectors, who pay very little attention to this line, to the great discomfort of the public. The first inspection of Dewas Post Office after several years, was made by the Deputy Postmaster-General of Central India last week.

Dewas, C.I., June 17. A SUFFERER.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th :—Abyssinia (s), from Delagoa Bay. Yesterday :—Mars (s), Trieste ; Loch Rannoch (s), London ; Clan Ranold (s) Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Reciprocity, to Elephat Point ; Slieve More, Rangoon Conston (s), Marseilles ; Othoua, Chittagon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lamperts entered, and the Hispania left, the dock on Sunday ; the s. s. Clan Ranald and Mars entered the dock yesterday.

THEFT AT SECUNDERABAD.—The branch shop of Messrs. Badham, Pile and Company at Secunderabad was broken into last week and cash to the amount of Rs. 300 was stolen therefrom.

OBSTRUCTING THE TRAMWAY LINE.—A Hindu lad named Luckma Russajee was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan for placing a stone on the Tramway line in such a manner as to obstruct the tramway cars.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF SHOLAPORE.—A correspondent complains of the neglect of the authorities in regard to sanitary matters at Sholapore. Heaps of rubbish are allowed to accumulate and rot in the bye-lanes, and the smells are said to be sickening.

SECUNDERABAD.—A correspondent writes :—"The 'Gymkhana season' has commenced, and it cannot but prove successful, having for its secretary Captain Norie. A meeting was held in the Assembly Room on the 16th instant to draw up a programme for the season."

FIRE AT THE ALLIANCE MILL.—A fire broke out in the Mill of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Tardeo, at about half-past 9 o'clock on Sunday night last. It was fortunately observed in time and speedily extinguished. Police Havildar No. 362-D rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the fire.

UNSAFE CONDITION OF A HOUSE IN THE FORT.—The back wall of a five-storied house situated in Cowasjee Soobadar Street, Fort, was found to be cracked and bulging outwards on Sunday forenoon last. The occupants at once vacated the house, and information was forwarded to the Executive Engineer's Department of the Municipality, on which an order was sent to the owner, Muncherjee Bomonjee Mistry, to pull the house down. During Sunday night the wall of the second, third, fourth, and fifth stories came down with a crash.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Dajee Sidhoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges, one of stealing sundry silver ornaments, the property of Nursey, woman, and the other of criminal breach of trust in respect of a turban belonging to Nana Balkrishna. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.—Ebram Ismail, another noted character, was also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate of stealing seven pieces of deal planks, the property of Shaboodeen Ameen. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Fatma, a girl, aged six years. Deceased, it appears, was asleep with her parents on the road-side at 5th Lane, Cammateepoora, on Sunday night, when she was run over by a hack buggy and sustained serious injuries. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died immediately after admission. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER, H.A.D.—A correspondent writes :—"It is certain now that Surgeon Little, M.D., will be permanently appointed Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination at Berar, consequent on the death of Mr. D. Abbott, which is much regretted by all classes. The Beraris are very grateful for the good the late Sanitary Commissioner did in organizing the Charitble dispensaries, which are flocked to by all classes. The financial state of these institutions is very low ; it was in contemplation to close a few last year, but help came in time."

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Frank Kennedy, described as a fireman of the steam-ship Yarn, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on three separate charges ; the first of absenting himself from the s. s. Yarn without leave or without sufficient reason, he being an articled seaman of that vessel ; secondly, of assaulting and resisting Mr. James Fido, a Customs Officer, in the execution of his duty at the Prince's Dock on Saturday last ; and thirdly, of assaulting and resisting Police Constable No. 848-R. in the execution of his duty on the same day and at the same place. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—James Whitford and Joseph Daniel, two other seamen of the s.s. Yarn, were also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate of absenting themselves from that ship without leave or without sufficient reason, they being articled seamen of that vessel. They were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A VAISHNAV FAIR.—On Sunday last the usually quiet roads of Dadur and Matoonga were alive with vast numbers of Vaishnav, Hindoos, assembled at the call of one of their *Maharajas*, named Cheemanlal. From an early hour in the morning special and ordinary trains conveyed to Dadur thousands of the devotees. A considerable number also went by horse and bullock conveyances, which almost blocked the road leading to the *Maharaja's* bungalow at Matoonga. It is not an exaggeration to compute the number at fifteen thousand persons of every age and both sexes. The compound of the bungalow is by no means extensive, and the difficulties to which this enormous crowd was put in the efforts to jostle and elbow a way into the Maharaja's presence were considerable. With all their exertions, many of the simple folks had to be satisfied with a sight rom a distance of the idol placed within, as it was the privilege of only the favoured few to be admitted within the sacred presence of the "incarnation of Krishna," to whom they made presents in gold and silver. Still smaller was the number of those who were allowed the supreme happiness of touching his holiness's feet. The crowd pressed forward to be near the object of their adoration, in order that they might have the good fortune to come in for a share of the curd which the Maharaja was pleased to throw upon them. Those whose zeal erred on the side of excess, and who, accordingly, were slow to move and make room for others, were summarily chastised by a few stout fellows stationed at the entrance, who swung their whips pretty freely about their heads to keep the passage clear. All these difficulties, pains, and penalties the people seemed to suffer with surprising meekness and resignation, born of faith. Next Sunday the Maharaj will hold the "ankote" festival, which is similar to the "chappan-bhog" ceremony lately performed at Neriad, when an even larger gathering of the devout Vaishnavs may be expected.

A REPORT FROM HYDERABAD.—It is reported at Hyderabad that it is contemplated by the Nizam's Government to establish a Legislative Council to assist the Government generally in matters connected with the administration. Sir Salar Jung is to be president of the council, Mr. Trevor, judge of the suburban court, vice-president, and Moulvie Syed Mahomed and Mr. Abdul Huk, members. —*Englishman.*

SCARCITY OF WATER AT POONA.—We are told that there is a great cry for water in the city, owing to a deficiency of that precious element in the Karuckwasla Lake. The Municipal authorities were compelled to shut off water during the day, allowing it to run into the pipes only at night, thus causing an immense amount of inconvenience and hardship to the city inhabitants. The alleged scarcity, we hope, will not last long.—*Deccan Herald.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Captain G. W. Brady, will sail to-day for Southampton, with the European Mails and the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr. H. Adamson, Dr. H. G. Hall, Capt. G. O'B. Carew, Capt. F. B. Garfitt, Mrs. W. S. Smith and child, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. C. M. Hailes, Rev. F. Gough, Miss Gough, Miss Jones, Mrs. Croad and child, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Crosthwaite and infant, Surgeon-Major T. O. Farrell, M

which tended to degrade or revile persons in considerable positions abroad was a libel, and that it was still more criminal if it contained a manifest incitement to assassinate the chief magistrate of a foreign State; and the jury found M. Peltier guilty. In our own time a prosecution somewhat similar to the present was instituted. Dr. Bernard was tried in 1833, under a special commission, upon the charge of being accessory before the fact to the murder of the persons, killed in the attempt by Orsini and Budio to assassinate the Emperor of the French in the Rue Lepelletier. The prisoner's counsel took many legal objections, and he raised, among others, one similar to that upon which Mr. Sullivan relied. He urged that the murders, having been committed outside the Queen's dominions by aliens upon aliens, were not murders of a kind contemplated by the Act. The jury acquitted Dr. Bernard, and the points of law thus raised were not authoritatively settled. Shortly before this prosecution the Government had made proposals to the Legislature to alter the criminal law so that a conspiracy to murder, instead of being a misdemeanour punishable by fine and imprisonment, might become a felony and punishable with penal servitude. The result of this attempt is famous in history. The Bill was read a first time by a large majority; but feeling suddenly changed, and by one of those tornadoes of excitement which from time to time sweep over a nation not only the Bill, but the Ministry which rashly proposed it was destroyed. The bulk of the nation saw in the measure a timorous concession and truckling to the demand made in no very courteous terms by Count Walewski and to the whpourings of a few fire-eaters, and there was no disposition to consider the inherent merits of the proposal. The supposed affront to the national pride by the Conspiracy to Murder Bill may have influenced the verdict of the jury in regard to Dr. Bernard; but the feeling was, at all events, fugitive. When the Criminal Consolidation Statutes were passed in 1861, a clause was inserted to the effect that "all persons who shall conspire, confederate, and agree to murder any person, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, and whether he be within the Queen's dominions or not, and whosoever shall solicit, encourage, persuade, or endeavour to persuade, or shall propose to any person to murder any other person, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding ten years and not less than three years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour." What seemed so bad in 1858 was slurred over as harmless in 1861, and no one objected to this clause, though it added to the severity of the law. Crimes of the complexion of Herr Most's are fare, and hitherto it has not been found necessary to put this section in motion. But ten of the twelve counts in the Indictment now preferred against Herr Most were based upon it, and perhaps the chief gain to be derived from the prosecution is that it will elucidate for future guidance a somewhat obscure piece of legislation.

Some shadowy technical objections were raised in the interest of the prisoner, and Mr. Sullivan sought to persuade Lord Coleridge that the only kind of murder which it was criminal to incite was murder as defined somewhat arbitrarily by English law. The proposition does not recommend itself as well-founded, and it has against it not a little authority, including the opinion, of so eminent a criminal lawyer as Mr. Greaves, Q.C. The only point which Lord Coleridge thought doubtful and worthy of consideration by a Court of review was whether the statute was directed against the somewhat impersonal incitement conveyed in an article addressed to all readers of it, but to no one in particular. We await the result with some curiosity. It would be odd if the Court for Crown Cases Reserved were to say that solicitation to murder on a large scale is not punishable. In truth, the legal questions incidentally raised were but the fringe of the matter. The substantial point was the meaning and purport of the articles, and that solely rested with the jury. Mr. Sullivan sought, and it was his sole resource, to make it appear that his client had done nothing more than defend with coarse weapons the doctrine of tyrannicide, and to comment freely, but within legal limits, upon the acts and characters of foreign Sovereigns. He invoked a cluod of witnesses, ourselves included, in support of his client, and he contended that the publishers of Shakespeare and Shelley, Byron and Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, and *The Times* were amenable to the criminal law if the theory or the prosecution were just. However cleverly dressed out—and Mr. Sullivan very ingeniously laboured it—this paradox was not likely to seduce any one's judgment. The difference between the theoretical blessing of "the regicidal steel" in prose or poetry, between historical eulogies of Harmodius, and Brutus, and Marat, and plain invitations to murder this or that person is considerable, and it was no doubt appreciated by the jury. Mr. Sullivan thought fit to say that, if the articles published by his client were criminal, so were the letters and comments which appeared in our columns after the *Coup d'Etat*. The language which we then used was the language of warning, remonstrance, and censure—language which, though storng, was not stronger than the occasion warranted—and the worthlessness of the comparison is patent. Much though prosecutions against journals in the supposed interest of foreign Sovereigns are as a rule to be deprecated, we cannot much wonder at the verdict of the jury. Herr Most's violence shocked even his brother Socialists in his native land, and this country is not yet ripe for the toleration of his incendiary style.—*Times*.

LIBELLING THE COUNTESS OF LONSDALE.

At Marlborough-street Police-court on May 23rd, Richard Ludlow Bruges, of Seend House, Melksham, Wilts, a justice of the peace of that county, appeared on remand before Mr. Newton to answer a charge of having written and sent to the Earl of Lonsdale a filthy and libellous letter concerning the countess.

Mr. George Lewis appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Montagu Williams for the defence.

Alexander Cochrane, postmaster at Melksham, examined by Mr. Lewis, said: I am the post-master at Melksham. I am also a stationer. I know the prisoner. I have known him for forty years, since his infancy, and I have known his family all my lifetime.

Have you seen him write, and do you know his writing?—Yes.

Mr. Montagu Williams: There is no dispute about the writing. No doubt he wrote the letter.

Mr. Lewis: Will the prisoner say he wrote it?

Mr. Montagu Williams: Yes.

Examination resumed: Do you believe that letter and that envelope to be in the prisoner's handwriting?—Yes. The prisoner lives at Seend House, which is about three miles from Melksham. There is a sub-post-office there, where letters may be posted instead of being brought into Melksham. That envelope and that paper are similar to what I sell at my shop, but other stationers may sell the same.

Do you remember seeing that letter addressed to the Earl of Lonsdale?—To the best of my belief I saw it on the day it was posted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Montagu Williams: Yours is a stationer's shop and post-office?—Yes.

Do you know as a fact that the defendant walked in, wrote the letter at the counter, and handed it to the young lady?—No.

To whom was it handed?—I cannot say the letter was handed to anybody.

Ernest Dalton Burrough Lock, solicitor, Melksham, said: I am clerk to the justices. The prisoner is one of the county magistrates. I have seen him write, and to the best of my opinion that letter shown me is in his handwriting.

Thomas Newman, Melksham, examined by Mr. Lewis, said: I am a private gentleman. I am not one of the sureties for the prisoner, but I offered myself. I have known the prisoner from birth, and have received letters from him.

Look at that letter and say in whose handwriting is it?—I should say it is the prisoner's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Montagu Williams: You have known him all his life?—I have.

You know his oldest brother is a lunatic?—I do.

Do you know that the prisoner himself had, ten years ago, a very severe attack of paralysis?—I do.

And lost the use of his right side for a time?—Yes, and right leg.

Were you with him on the occasion when he was thrown from a dogcart and very severely injured?—I was with him when I was thrown from a dogcart. He was rendered insensible, but he was not injured so much as I was.

Do you remember him being thrown from a dogcart at any other time and your being sent for?—I do: he was injured then on the head. I saw him almost directly after the accident occured, and took him home. I saw him the next day.

Had he any recollection of what occurred the night before?—Not the slightest.

Have you from time to time observed of late any change in his mental state?—I have, since the paralytic seizure.

Is he strange in his manner?—Yes; he is different from what he was before.

You know the nature of this communication?—Yes.

From what you know of him do you think if he had been in his right senses he would have written it?—Never.

Re-examined by Mr. Lewis: The paralytic seizure was about nine or ten years ago.

Was he given to drinking at that time?—He drank freely.

During the last nine or ten years has he performed his duty as a magistrate, sitting on the bench?—I do not know whether he has during the whole of that time. He very seldom attended as a magistrate to my knowledge. He has told me sometimes that he has attended a meeting. It is some months since he told me that.

I suppose he hunts?—I do not think he does. He may go to the hunt, but I do not think he hunts.

He visits in the neighbourhood?—Yes.

And goes into society?—Yes.

And is treated as an ordinary sane person?—I suppose so.

You say you know the contents of the letter. Has he given you any explanation of it? Has he told you whether he wrote it?—He has not.

Mr. Montagu Williams: I told you he did write it. I have said as much.

Mr. Lewis: If the prisoner will say so I shall be satisfied.

Mr. Williams: I say so.

Mr. Lewis: That is the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Montagu Williams: In answer to this case, if there can be any answer, I can only say, looking to the letter, that a more disgraceful letter never was written. But I cannot imagine, nor do I believe any gentleman here can imagine, that the defendant when he wrote this letter was in his right senses. If this case is to go any further, though I should think when Lord Lonsdale hears the evidence that I am about to call, and when he takes into consideration the character of the witnesses, who are much horrified as he is at what has taken place, he will come to the conclusion that the defendant is not in his right senses.

Mr. Newton: Then the sooner he is restrained the better.

Mr. Montagu Williams: If he is so bad as to require it. But I should suggest whether this case should go further after the evidence that will go forth to the public as to the state of this man's mind. Otherwise after you have heard these witnesses you have a most unpleasant duty to perform. You cannot decide this case. It is not a case for you to decide; but Mr. Lewis and his client may be satisfied, after hearing this evidence, that it is a case that ought not to go further. I would like to ask Mr. Newman one more question.

Mr. Newman, recalled by Mr. Williams: Do you know that the defendant's father died of brain disease?—Yes.

Mr. Lock, recalled by Mr. Lewis: Do you know when the prisoner last sat on the bench?—The last occasion was on May 4.

He then took part with his brother magistrates in the duties of the magistracy?—Yes.

John Frederick Nichols, examined by Mr. Williams, said: I am a doctor of medicine and member of the Royal College of Physicians. I am in practice at Devizes.

Have you attended the defendant professionally for some years?—Some years ago in 1870.

And about that time or shortly after you were sent for and found him at Goring suffering from a paralytic fit?—Yes; in 1871. He was in bad partly paralysed. A week after that I went to Goring again, and found he had had another fit.

Did you notice any marked change in him after the first attack of paralysis?—Yes, at intervals.

I believe it was your opinion at that time that he would not have lived?—I was afraid he would not. I warned him that unless he took the greatest possible care of himself he would not live. It was afraid of paralysis setting in entirely.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis: Have you seen him since 1871?—Yes, but not professionally. He has called upon me professionally since, but it was for some very trivial things. I have seen him several times in the neighbourhood. He does not hunt or ride, but he drives. I do not know whether he goes into society. I have never met him.

Has he ever been under the least restraint?—Not that I am aware of.

At the time you were attending him was he very much addicted to drink?—I am afraid he had been to a considerable extent.

Did you warn him against that?—I did.

Are you aware that for some time he has not taken much drink?—Yes.

Do you say he is of unsound mind?—I cannot say altogether. At intervals he is not responsible for what he does.

By Mr. Newton: But since 1871 you have not attended him professionally?—No.

By Mr. Lewis: Do you say professionally that he is of unsound mind?—Not always.

Mr. Newton: He says he has not had any opportunity of seeing him except at intervals during the last ten years.

The Witness: I have not seen him professionally.

By Mr. Williams: But have you seen him unprofessionally from time to time?—I have.

And from what you have seen you say you do not think he is responsible for his actions?—I think him very much changed indeed.

Do you know that since he has given up drinking intoxicating liquors he has taken a great quantity of zoedone?—I have heard so.

In your opinion, would zoedone, taken in large quantities, be injurious to his head?—Certainly.

By Mr Lewis: Make him write letters, you think? cannot say that. (laughter.)

Jasper Rumble King, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, practising at Melksham, examined by Mr. Williams, said: I have known him for twenty years, and have attended him. I attended him after his accident with the dogcart. I saw him the morning after the accident, and then he had scarcely recovered consciousness.

Did you notice on that occasion anything odd in his manner?—I think not, except that he did not remember anything that transpired the night before. I have seen him frequently since that time; sometimes three or four times a week. The accident was in November of last year.

Having seen him very frequently since, have you noticed any alteration in the man?—Yes.

By Mr. Newton: Are you his medical man?—I may say I am. I have attended him whenever he has required it.

By Mr. Williams: You have seen him as frequently as three or four times a week?—Yes.

Have you noticed since the accident that his manner has been altered?—Yes; there is a marked change.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis: I have not brought my books with me. I have not attended him since the accident.

Did his appearance the day after it indicate that he was the worse for liquor?—I have no doubt of it. I do not know whether he attends to all his affairs. He draws cheques.

He lives at home without the least restraint?—Yes; without any restraint whatever.

Walter Hume Long, M.P. for North Wilts, residing at 7, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, examined by Mr. Williams, said: I have known the prisoner for about fourteen years. He lives within six miles of my place. I am aware that he has had an attack of paralysis, and been thrown from a dogcart.

Since that time have you observed a marked change in his manner?—I have.

He has stayed at your house?—Yes, frequently.

Have you remonstrated with him from time to time?—Yes.

Mr. Lewis has asked whether he was at one time a hard drinker?—He was a very hard drinker.

He gave that up some months ago?—Immediately after his accident in November.

And took to drinking large quantities of zoedone—as much as seven quarts a day?—As much as seven and eight quarts a day.

Have you remonstrated with him upon that subject?—I have, repeatedly and constantly.

I need hardly ask if you have heard of this miserable letter?—I have.

And are as much horror-struck as surprised?—I am horror-struck and surprised.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis: To the best of my belief, he last stopped at my house in February last. I do not remember how long he was there. He had not been there previously since the accident. I have, however, met him frequently out.

Dining in the neighbourhood?—Never.

At men's parties only?—At no parties whatever, except at my own house. He dined at my house with any others who might be there.

Ladies?—Yes; with my wife and any ladies who happened to be there.

Did you consider him to be a reasonable being there?—Certainly not.

Did you put him under any restraint?—No; I have no means of doing so.

Are you aware he was acting as one of the justices?—I am aware he is on the commission of the peace.

At your house, you say he had zoedone. Was it brought by him on furnished by you?—It was brought by himself.

Does he manage his own affairs?—I believe so.

Master of himself entirely?—In my opinion he was incapable of mastering himself.

Why?—Because he occasionally did things that no sane men would have done.

You consider this letter one of them?—Decidedly.

What else?—Unreasonable things.

Tell me some of them.—One of the last times he ever stayed in my house he made himself particularly objectionable at supper by carrying on objectionable arguments with me as his host. The remark made by myself and competent people in the room was that a sane man would hardly have gone on as he did. I mention this because I am not prepared to state substantially what he did.

What else?—Various actions at various times.

Can you tell me anything else since November?—I have seen very little of him since November.

Not more than you are likely to see of a man who lives six miles from your house?—I have seen him more than two or three times.

Is there anything else that has passed under your notice?—I am unable to mention any details. Being on my oath I would not like to mention details unless I was perfectly certain of every point.

Have you asked him for any explanation of the writing of this letter?—I have asked him if he has any idea why he wrote it.

What did you say to him about the letter?—I said "what on earth induced you to write it?" His reply was, "I have not the slightest idea or recollection of having written it."

Did he tell you where he wrote it?—He did not.

Was that after he had been remanded at this court?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Williams: From what you have seen of him since November, do you consider that at times he is a responsible or irresponsible agent?—Irresponsible.

George Sotheron Estcourt, M. P. for North Wilts, residing at 4, South-street, Park-lane, examined by Mr. Williams: I have known the defendant for twelve years. I have not seen much of him during the past winter, but I saw him pretty frequently in the previous one. I live some distance from him. I noticed some time ago that he was particularly ill. I noticed a peculiarity about him.

You were surprised and horror-struck at this letter, and spoke to him on the subject?—Yes; I spoke to him when I saw him the other day.

Did he take part in the last election?—I do not know that he did. I am not really certain whether he was on my committee. I think he was, and that he voted.

Mr. Newton: You would not know whether he voted or not under the ballot.

Mr. Lewis: The fact that he voted might be known, but not for whom he voted.

Mr. Newton: I doubt it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis: How long is it since you saw him?—Previous to last week, not since January, that I remember. It was at quarter sessions on civil business day. I am a magistrate.

Did you at all object to his taking part in the business of the magistrates?—No.

Or any other magistrate, to your knowledge?—No.

How long was it previously when you saw him?—He had luncheon at my house last year. I invited him, amongst others.

Had you any cause on that occasion to forbid him your house?—None whatever.

Did he show any eccentricity upon that occasion?—No.

Meredith Brown, 16, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, examined by Mr. Williams, said: I have known the defendant all my life, having been at school and college with him. I remember his having a fit of paralysis and the accident with the dogcart.

Have you noticed a marked change in the man since that time?—Oh, yes; he is very odd in his manner.

Do you agree with Mr. Long that at times he is an irresponsible agent?—I certainly think so, and treat him so.

I cannot ask you this question, but Mr. Lewis may ask you. You have had a conversation with him about this letter.—Yes; and he made a statement to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis: When did you see him last before the arrest?—At the beginning of April, just at the end of the hunting season. He dined with us twice this winter.

Does he hunt?—He has no hunters. Now and then he hires a horse, and goes trotting about, but I cannot say he hunts. He drives. He visits in the neighbourhood.

What is it you see changed in him? Don't you consider him looking well now?—Yes, he is.

What is the change you observed in him?—He is a little more eccentric. He says odder things and does odder things.

What is the change?—Merely in those small things.

Tell me any change you have seen in him?—It is from the way he talks, and the way he is rebuked by people who remark that he must be mad to do these things.

What are they?—They are such trivial things.

Never mind, tell me?—Oh, he would say about his reading, he has only two books worth reading—the Bible and "Jorrock's Hunt"—and that the *Devizes Gazette* is the only paper he reads because it is the only paper in England that satisfactorily accounted for the loss of the Captain. (Laughter.)

These are the odd things?—These and other things.

You always received him as a sane person?—Yes, but in rather a guarded way. We have not asked him so often as we used to do; he is so odd; we were rather afraid of what he might say next. He used to be very intimate with us.

Mr. Newton (to Mr. Lewis)—Is there any use in pursuing this further? This man is supposed to be mad because he believes in the Bible, "Jorrock's Hunt," and the *Devizes Gazette*.

Mr. Lewis: With reference to the appeal made to me by Mr. Williams, I have only one observation to make. Lord Lonsdale having received from an anonymous letter-writer a letter of the description placed before this Court, felt it his duty, in the public interest, to bring the person to a court of criminal justice, and there he must leave the defendant that the law may deal between him and the prosecution for the offence. I wish to make no observation with regards to the alleged insanity.

The Defendant (being asked if he had anything to say): I can only say that I wish to make to Lord Lonsdale the most ample apology. I wish to apologise as much as I can, because I was not in my right mind when I did it. I would not have written the letter if I had been in a sane state of mind. There is no malice. I neither know Lord Lonsdale nor Lady Lonsdale. No man in his senses would go to his own post-office, borrow a sheet of paper, and write the letter I did. I believe it is the effect of zoedone.

The prisoner was then committed to take his trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, bail being allowed, two sureties in £1,000 each, and himself in £2,000.

TIGHT-LACING.

Writing with reference to an inquest held in London the other day on the body of a lady whose sudden death appears to have been due to the practice of tight-lacing, the *Daily Telegraph* says:—Experienced medical men have been inveighing against tight stays almost ever since there were any stays at all; and it is extremely questionable whether the "stomachers" denounced by the Prophet Isaiah as part of the superfluous apparel of the haughty daughters of Zion, and for which he sternly prophesied there would be substituted "a girding of sackcloth," were not some kind of corset. Be this as it may, to go no further back than the first years of the Victorian era, we find, in 1842, a distinguished member of the Royal College of Surgeon writing in the strongest manner against the evils of tight-lacing. In his work on the Deformities of the Spine and Chest, Dr. C. Rogers Harrison speaks of stays as "a barbarous instrument, invented by the most depraved coquetry to give to the figure a supposed lightness which it ought not to have, or to conceal some deformities which it often only increases. Stays, says this weighty authority, are only tolerable in the case of young girls approaching w omanhood. The grown-up woman, it is the conten tion of Dr. Harrison, should remain in shape as Heaven has made her, and needs only a well-cut and well-fitting "corsage" to her dress; and a "corsage" differs as widely from a corset as a gentleman's waistcoat differs from a steel cuirass. Modern staymakers, in advertising their innumerable stays, "patent" and otherwise, are apt, with much exultation, to boast that novel invention has wholly dispensed with those stiff and strong supports of wood, steel, and whalebone which, in days gone by, aroused the ire of such writers as Soemmering, Van Swieten, and Portal; and a vast deal of dust is thrown into the public eyes now-a-days in the shape of puffs of "scientific," "hygienic," and "anatomical" corsets, which can be worn, it is asserted, without injuring the health. The fact, however, is still as patent in 1881 as it was in 1842 that all staymakers leave their stays sufficiently narrow to admit of their being far too tight either for health or for beauty; and, while the unnatural exiguity of the corset itself remains, the suppression of the old steel, wood, wooden, and whalebone busks is really a matter of comparatively little moment. As regards the diseases superinduced by tight-lacing, the catalogue of ailments is really appalling, and it is impracticable to recapitulate them in full. According to the perverted ideas of fashionable man-milliners, dressmakers, and their silly dupes, an unnaturally slim waist is an indispensable adjunct to beauty. Those who in the interests of health, symmetry, and good taste indignantly protest against the present monstrous mania for tight-lacing might be induced to despair of ever finding an attentive ear lent to their representations, did not history remind us that in more than one epoch of civilisation the serpent of tight-lacing, although only scotched, and not killed, has been for a time satisfactorily beaten down under foot. About a hundred years ago Buffon and Jean Jacques Rousseau lifted up, with tremendous emphasis, their voices against the female "gourgandines" and "corps a baleines" of their time—stays which may be most tersely defined as "hourglass" ones. The citizen of Geneva vigorously denounced the corrupted taste which maintained that the curve is excellent in proportion to the narrowness of the waist; while his efforts and those of Buffon were vigorously seconded in an anonymous pamphlet with the alarming title "Degradation of the Human Race by the use of Whalebone Stays, which are against the laws of nature, are conducive to the depopulation of the country, and subject humanity from its earliest years of existence to unspeakable tortures." "Gourgandines," "corps a baleines," and other engines of torment of the corset species did not—in France, at least—long survive these bold onslaughts; and among many more nuisances and impostures swept away by the first French Revolution were tightly-laced stays. Europe enjoyed a surcease of these hideous and painful devices for a space of nearly thirty years. With the pseudo-Grecian costume introduced by the painters David and Girodet de Roussy no stays at all were worn; but in their stead was borrowed from antiquity the "mamillare"—the Greek "apodismos," a mere band of soft leather girt around the bust to support and moderately restrict the bosom. To the Grecian style of feminine attire succeeded the era of very short waists, and, when those waists were just below the armpits, the stays were mere buskless jerkins, laced behind and terminating not far below the shoulder-blades. Unhappily, towards the close of the reign of George IV.—himself a tight-laced monarch—"hourglass" corsets resumed their baleful sway, and "wasp waists" once more came into fashion. They lasted right through the regin of William IV.; but about 1848 a sudden reaction took place in favour of a free as against a confined bodice. It was a year of revolution, the invention of the crinoline petticoat—afterwards wrongly ascribed to the Empress Eugenie—was beginning to make itself felt; or, perhaps, the remonstrances of Harrison, Winslow, and other doctors, had borne good, albeit tardy, fruit. At all events, so long as crinoline and hoop skirts enjoyed their empire, tight-lacing was under a cloud, and ladies of independently liberal opinions would often boast that they wore no stays at all. At the present time it may be unhesitatingly maintained that tight-lacing of the most exaggerated and the most pernicious order is more prevalent than ever; and that the only ladies whose corsages are sensible are the unhappy Æsthetes, so odious to the souls of Mr. Burnand and Mr. Du Maurier. Costumes imitated from Sandro Botticelli or Carlo Crivelli scarcely comprehend "hourglass" corsets and "wasp" waists. How long the existing madness for tight-lacing will endure it is impossible to foretell. Meanwhile, the ladies who indulge in the silly practice may derive what solace they can from the reminder that "wasp waists" are not admired, but are laughed at by men of sense and taste, and that obdurate persistence in tight-lacing bears a remarkably strong resemblance to constructive suicide.

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